

The Gazette



of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 48] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1951

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 18th November 1951:—

Issue No.	No. & Date	Issued by	Subject
176	S. R. O. 1750, dated the 15th November 1951.	Ministry of Law	The Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies (Bhopal) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1751, dated the 15th November 1951.	Di to.	The Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies (Coorg) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1752, dated the 15th November 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Council of States Constituencies (Kutch) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1753, dated the 15th November 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Council of States Constituencies (Manipur) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1754, dated the 15th November 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Council of States Constituencies (Tripura) Order, 1951.
	S. R. O. 1755, dated the 15th November 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies (Vindhya Pradesh) Order, 1951.
177	S. R. O. 1756, dated the 15th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of certain date or dates on which a poll shall be taken in the Parliamentary Constituencies of the State of Madhya Pradesh.
	S. R. O. 1757, dated the 15th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of polling hours from 8-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. in the Parliamentary Constituencies of the State of Madhya Pradesh.
178	S. R. O. 1779, dated the 16th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of polling hours from 7 A.M. to 12 NOON and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. in the Parliamentary Constituencies of the State of Madras.
179	S. R. O. 1780, dated the 17th November 1951.	Di to.	Election of members in the Parliamentary Constituencies of the State of Assam.
	S. R. O. 1781, dated the 17th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of certain dates in connection with the elections in the state of Assam.

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Issue No.	No. & Date	Issued by	Subject
	S. R. O. 1782, dated the 17th November 1951.	Ministry of Law	Election of members in the Parliamentary Constituencies of the State of Saurashtra.
	S. R. O. 1783, dated the 17th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of certain dates in connection with the election in the State of Saurashtra.
180	S. R. O. 1784, dated the 17th November 1951.	Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division)	Exemption of certain goods from Custom Duty.
181	S. R. O. 1785, dated the 17th November 1951.	Ministry of Law	Fixation of certain date or dates on which a poll shall be taken in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Orissa.
	S. R. O. 1786, dated the 17th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of polling hours from 8-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. in the Parliamentary Constituencies of the State of Orissa.
182	S. R. O. 1787, dated the 18th November 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies (Ajmer) Order, 1951.
183	S. R. O. 1788, dated the 19th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of certain date or dates on which the poll shall be taken in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Bombay.
184	S. R. O. 1790, dated the 19th November 1951.	Ditto.	The Delimitation of Assembly Constituencies (Delhi) Order, 1951.
185	S. R. O. 1791, dated the 20th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of date or dates on which a poll shall be taken in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Madhya Bharat.
	S. R. O. 1792, dated the 20th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of polling hours from 8 A.M. to 12 noon and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Madhya Bharat.
186	S. R. O. 1793, dated the 21st November 1951.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Exclusion of contracts relating to Indian Cotton.
	S. R. O. 1794, dated the 21st November 1951.	Ditto.	Amendments made in the Notification of the Textile Commissioner No. S. R. O. 1818, dated 20th October 1951.
187	S. R. O. 1795, dated the 21st November 1951.	Ministry of Law	Fixation of date or dates on which a poll shall be taken in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of West Bengal.
	S. R. O. 1796, dated the 21st November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of polling hours from 8 A.M. to 12 noon and from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of West Bengal.

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
188	S. R. O. 1834, dated the 22nd November 1951.	Ministry of Law	Fixation of date or dates on which a poll shall be taken in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Hyderabad.
	S. R. O. 1835, dated the 22nd November 1951.	Di to.	Fixation of polling hours from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M. in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Hyderabad.
	S. R. O. 1836, dated the 22nd November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of certain date or dates on which a poll shall be taken in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Mysore.
	S. R. O. 1837, dated the 22nd November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of polling hours from 8 A.M. to 12 NOON and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Mysore.
	S. R. O. 1838, dated the 22nd November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of certain date or dates on which a poll shall be taken in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Saurashtra.
	S. R. O. 1839, dated the 22nd November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of polling hours from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Saurashtra.
189	S. R. O. 1840, dated the 23rd November 1951.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Amendment made in the Notification of the Textile Commissioner No. S. R. O. 1793, dated the 21st November 1951.
	S. R. O. 1841, dated the 23rd November 1951.	Ditto.	Further Amendment made in the Notification of the Textile Commissioner No. S. R. O. 1818, dated the 20th October 1951.
	S. R. O. 1842, dated the 23rd November 1951.	Ditto.	Appointment of a Distribution Committee for the State of Madhya Bharat.
190	S. R. O. 1843, dated the 24th November 1951.	Ministry of Law	Election of members in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Coorg.
	S. R. O. 1844, dated the 24th November 1951.	Ditto.	Fixation of certain dates in connection with the election in the Parliamentary Constituency of the State of Coorg.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 21st November 1951

S.R.O. 1871.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to exempt the Royal Thailand Air Force Goodwill Mission from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 6, 10 and 13 to 15 of the said Act for the duration of their stay in India in respect of three shot guns and two rifles with connected ammunition.

[No. 9/56/51-Police I.]

U. K. GHOSHAL, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd November, 1951

S.R.O. 1872.—The following amendments to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Police Regulations made partly by the Central Government and partly by the Inspector General of Police of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in exercise of the powers respectively conferred on them by the Police Act 1861 (V of 1861) are hereby notified for general information:—

In the said Regulation—

(1) In Rule 1.4 the words "Foot Constables-Selection Grade" shall be omitted.

(2) In Rule 1.5(6) for the words "signallers" the words "Wireless Staff" shall be substituted.

(3) In Appendix 2.2—

(a) for Table A the following shall be substituted, namely:

"APPENDIX 2.2.

TABLE 'A'

Rates of Pay and Special Pay.

Rank (1)	Scales of Pay (2)	Andaman Special Pay (3)
Rs.		
Inspector	250—7—1/2—325— 7—1/2—400.	The Andamans Special Pay shall be admissible subject to the following conditions:— (i) that the Andamans Special Pay of 33 1/3% of pay (subject to a maximum of Rs. 300) p.m. shall be admissible to those Govt. servants who have been or will be recruited in future from the mainland and (ii) that the staff locally recruited on and after the 22nd January 1951 shall not receive the Andamans Special Pay. (iii) that all local recruits recruited before the 22nd January, 1951 and who have already been granted the Andamans Special Pay shall continue to draw it for so long as they remain in their present posts, on promotion, their pay shall be fixed under the normal rules taking into consideration their basic
Sub-Inspector	120—5—160—5—180	
Asstt-Sub-Inspector	80—2—90—2—100	
Head Constable	55—3/2—75	
Lance Head Constable	40—1—50—2—60	
Constable	35—1—50.	

(1)

(2)

(3)

pay only, and if the pay plus special pay in the lower post immediately prior to promotion be greater than the pay fixed in the higher post the difference shall be granted as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments.

Special Pay to the Govt. servants posted to Nicobars and North Andamans shall be admissible subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) that persons recruited from the mainland for Service in the Nicobars and North Andamans shall continue to draw the Special Pay at 45 per cent for Nicobars and 40 per cent for North Andamans subject to a maximum of Rs. 350 per mensem;
- (b) that the local recruits recruited before 24th April 1951 and stationed in Nicobars and North Andamans shall continue to draw the Special Pay of 45 per cent and 40 per cent respectively subject to a maximum of Rs. 350 for so long as they remain in their present posts. On promotion their pay shall be fixed under the normal rules taking into consideration their basic pay only, and if the pay plus special pay in the lower post immediately prior to promotion be greater than the pay fixed in the higher post the difference shall be granted as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments;
- (c) that persons recruited on and after the 24th April 1951 in South Andamans and transferred to the Nicobars or North Andamans shall be granted special pay at 15 per cent and 10 per cent of the pay respectively subject to minimum of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively;
- (d) that persons recruited in the Nicobars and North Andamans on and after the 24th April 1951 for service in those Islands shall not draw any special Pay.

In the case of the police personnel deputed to the Islands from the mainland the Andamans Special Pay is subject to the following minimum limit:—

	Rs.
Sub-Inspector	50
Asstt. Sub-Inspector	40
Head Constable	30
Lance Head Constable	25
Constable	25

Authority:—Central Civil Services (Revision of Pay) Rules, 1947.

(b) In Table 'C'—

- (a) the words and figures "40% of the sanctioned strength of" shall be omitted.
- (b) for the words and figures "Rs. 4/- P.M. and Rs. 3/- P.M." against the entries Lance Head-Constables and Constables respectively the words and figures Rs. 5/- P.M. shall be substituted.

(4) to Rule 3.2(2) the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

Provided that in the case of local people the educational qualification of having passed the Matriculation examination may be accepted.

(5) In Rule 3.3(1) the words "Burmans and Karens" shall be omitted.

(6) In Rule 3.3 (2) for the words "Local Borns" the words "Indian Citizens residing in Andamans" shall be substituted.

(7) In Rule 3.4. for the words "Burmans and Karens" the words "Nepalese domiciled in India and members of recognised hill tribes" shall be substituted.

(8) In Rule 3.5(4), 3.6 and 3.6(2) the words "or Burma" shall be omitted.

(9) In Form 3 5(2) for the words "Burmans and Karens" the words "Nepalese domiciled in India and members of recognised hill tribes" shall be substituted

(10) For Appendix 3.9(2) the following shall be substituted:—

"Oath of Loyalty and Allegiance"

I..... son of..... caste..... resident of..... have been made to understand the duties, responsibilities and hereby swear on oath that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to India and to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will loyally carry out the duties of my office. I also swear to be loyal to my officers and to my comrades in the Police Force and to treat the public fairly.

So help me God".

(11) For Rule 4.1(2) the following shall be substituted:—

4.1(2) "All promotions in permanent vacancies shall be on probation for one year.

(12) In Rule 4.3—

(a) for List A the following shall be substituted:—

"List A—Constables considered fit for promotion to Lance Head Constable".

(b) List B(1) shall be omitted.

(c) For lists (B) (2), C and D the following lists shall be substituted:—

"List B.—Constables and Lance Head Constables considered suitable for specialist training i.e. as drill instructor, Finger Print Proficient etc."

"List C.—Lance Head Constables and Constables considered fit for training at a Provincial Police Training School with a view to promotion to Head Constable".

"List D.—Head Constables considered fit for promotion to Assistant Sub-Inspector".

(13) In Rule 4.3(2), 4.3(3) for the word letter, bracket and figure "B(1)" the letter "B" shall be substituted and the letter bracket and figure B(2) shall be omitted.

(14) For Rule 4.4. the following Rule shall be substituted:—

"4.4. *Promotion of illiterates.* Promotion to the rank of Lance Head Constable being the first stage in the whole chain of promotions, no constable who is not fully literate shall normally be promoted to this rank. Vacancies upto 25% of the sanctioned strength of Lance Head Constables may, however, be reserved for illiterate and semi-literate constables of good character and outstanding professional ability—who would otherwise receive no recognition of their work".

(15) In rule 5.1(2), Clause (i) shall be omitted.

[No. 45/23/50-AN.]

E. C. GAYNOR, Dy Secy.

MINISTRY OF STATES

New Delhi, the 26th November 1951

S.R.O. 1873.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882), the Central Government hereby exempts from

the operation of paragraphs 2 and 3 of section 54, and sections 59, 107 and 123 of the said Act all territories in the State of Himachal Pradesh except—

- (i) an area within the limits of a municipality, and
- (ii) a notified area as declared and notified under section 241 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as applied to Himachal Pradesh.

[No. 262-J.]

New Delhi the 28th November 1951

S.R.O. 1874.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby extends to the State of Manipur the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876), subject to the following modifications namely:—

Modifications

- 1 Throughout the Act, for the words "State Government" the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.
- 2 In the second paragraph of section 1, for the words "India except Part B States", the words "the State of Manipur" shall be substituted.
- 3 In clause (c) of section 3, for the words "it may empower" the words "he may empower" shall be substituted.
- 4 In section 7, for the words "it may specially empower" the words "he may specially empower" shall be substituted.
5. In section 10, for the words "it may declare", "it may specially empower" and "it may appoint" the words "he may declare", "he may specially empower" and "he may appoint" shall respectively be substituted.

Annexure

The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (Act XIX of 1876), as modified by this notification

THE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES ACT, 1876

ACT No. XIX OF 1876

An Act for the better control of public dramatic performances.

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the Government to prohibit public dramatic performances which are scandalous, defamatory, seditious or obscene; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876.
- Local extent.*—It extends to the State of Manipur.

* * * * *

2. *"Magistrate" defined.*—In this Act "Magistrate" means in the Presidency—towns, a Magistrate of Police, and elsewhere the Magistrate of the district

3 *Power to prohibit certain dramatic performances.*—Whenever the Chief Commissioner) is of opinion that any play, pantomime or other drama performed or about to be performed in a public place is—

- (a) of a scandalous or defamatory nature, or
- (b) likely to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in the State of Manipur, or
- (c) likely to deprave and corrupt persons present at the performance,

the (Chief Commissioner), or outside the Presidency—town * * * * the (Chief Commissioner) or such Magistrate as he may empower in this behalf, may by order prohibit the performance.

Explanation.—Any building or enclosure to which the public are admitted to witness a performance on payment of money shall be deemed a "Public Place" within the meaning of this section.

4. *Power to serve order or prohibition—Penalty for disobeying order.*—A copy of any such order may be served on any person about to take part in the performance so prohibited, or on the owner or occupier of any house, room or place in which such performance is intended to take place; and any person on whom such copy is

served, and who does, or willingly permits, any act in disobedience to such order, shall be punished on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

5. *Power to notify order*—Any such order may be notified by proclamation, and a written or printed notice thereof may be stuck up at any place or places adapted for giving information of the order to the persons intending to take part in or to witness the performance so prohibited.

6. *Penalty for disobeying prohibition*.—Whoever after the notification of any such order—

- (a) takes part in the performance prohibited thereby or in any performance substantially the same as the performance so prohibited, or
- (b) in any manner assists in conducting any such performance, or
- (c) is, in wilful disobedience to such order, present as a spectator during the whole or any part of any such performance, or
- (d) being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room or place, opens, keeps or uses the same for any such performance, or permits the same to be opened, kept or used for any such performance,

shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

7. *Power to call for information*.—For the purpose of ascertaining the character of any intended public dramatic performance, the (Chief Commissioner), or such officer as he may specially empower in this behalf, may apply to the author, proprietor or printer of the drama about to be performed, or to the owner or occupier of the place in which it is intended to be performed, for such information as the (Chief Commissioner) or such officer thinks necessary.

Every person so applied to shall be bound to furnish the same to the best of his ability, and whoever contravenes this section shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

8. *Power to grant warrant to Police to enter and arrest and seize*.—If any Magistrate has reason to believe that any house room or place is used, or is about to be used, for any performance prohibited under this Act, he may, by his warrant, authorize any officer of Police to enter with such assistance as may be requisite, by night or by day, and by force, if necessary, any such house, room or place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein, and to seize all scenery, dresses and other articles found therein and reasonable suspected to have been used, or to be intended to be used, for the purpose of such performance.

9. *Saving of Prosecutions under Penal Code, sections 124A and 294*.—No conviction under this Act, shall bar a prosecution under section 124A or section 294 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

10. *Power to prohibit dramatic performance in any local area, except under license*.—Whenever it appears to the (Chief Commissioner) that the provisions of this section are required in any local area, he may specially empower, by notification in the (Official Gazette), that such provisions are applied to such area from a day to be fixed in the notification.

On and after that day, the (Chief Commissioner) may order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, except under a license to be granted by such (Chief Commissioner), or such officer as he may appoint in this behalf.

The (Chief Commissioner) may also order that no dramatic performance shall take place in any place of public entertainment within such area, unless a copy of the piece, if and so far as it is written, or some sufficient account of its purport, if and so far as it is in pantomime, has been furnished, not less than three days before the performance, to the (Chief Commissioner) or to such officer as he may declare in this behalf.

A copy of any order under this section may be served on any keeper of a place of public entertainment, and if thereafter he does or willingly permits any act in disobedience to such order, he shall be punishable on conviction before a Magistrate with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both

12 *Exclusion of performances at religious festivals*—Nothing in this Act applies to any jattras or performances of a like kind at religious festivals

[No 264-J]

A N SACHDEV, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 20th November, 1951

S R O 1875—In pursuance of rule 7 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Rules, 1948, the Central Government hereby notifies that a casual vacancy has arisen with effect from the 25th October 1951 in the Advisory Board and in the Regional Committee constituted for Bombay by reason of the resignation from these bodies of Shri R K Sidhwa

[No D 7076-F I/51]

S K SEN, Dy Secy

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (COMMUNICATIONS)

New Delhi, the 25th October 1951

S.R.O. 1876.—The Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Rules for the guidance of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank, namely —

For Note 4 below Rule 29 of the said Rules, the following note shall be substituted, namely:—

“Note 4—In respect of an account required to be compulsorily closed under the Rules, interest may be allowed @ 2 per cent per annum if the balance in the account does not fall below Rs 200 at any time during the period from the beginning of the financial year (or, in the case of a newly opened account, from the date of opening of the account) upto the date of closure of the account”

[No D 7837-C I/51]

R NARAYANASWAMI, Joint Secy

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

Customs

New Delhi, the 21st November 1951

S.R.O. 1877—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts requisites for out-door games and sports imported into India and falling under item 84, Indian Customs Tariff, from so much of the customs duty leviable thereon as is in excess of 60 per cent *ad valorem*

[No 79.]

E RAJARAM RAO, Jt Secy

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 24th November 1951

S.R.O 1878—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) and in partial modification of its Notification No 32-Income-tax dated the 9th November 1946 the Central Board of Revenue, directs that the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax specified in column 2 of the Schedule below shall and Mr K S Sundara Rajan the Additional Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay shall not perform his functions in respect of the persons specified in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed for the appeals mentioned in the corresponding entry in column 3 thereof:—

SCHEDULE

Name and address of the assessee	Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income tax, Bombay	Appeal No and year of assessment
1	2	3
The Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd, Dalal St Bombay	B Range	B A P 215, 1949 50.
The Binod Mills Co Ltd, Ujjain	,	BAP 1971 1944 45
Messrs Shantilal & Co., Prop S H Parikh, 185, Chakla St, Bombay	D Range	DAP 1163 1946 50
Jainarayan G Gupta, Prop Motor Re Powering Services, 62, Girgaum Road, Bombay	H Range	HAP 1221 1946 47
Shri Meghn Pasoo Shah, C/o Deoji Dharsey and Sons, Tarabaug Estate, Charni Road, Bombay	„	HAP. 1004 1946 47
—do—	„	HAP. 1005 1947 48

[No 122]

New Delhi, the 27th November 1951

S.R.O 1879—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, which the Central Board of Revenue proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax, Act 1922 (XI of 1922) is published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st December 1951

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the said Board

Draft Amendment

For rule 36 of the said Rules, the following rule shall be substituted, namely —
'36 An application for a refund of tax under section 48 of the Act shall be made in the following form —

APPLICATION FOR REFUND OF INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX

I
of (address) do hereby state
that my total income and total world income (See note 2) computed in accordance

with the provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), during the year ending on _____ being the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on the 31st March 19____, amounted to Rs. _____ and Rs. _____ respectively, that the total income-tax and super-tax chargeable in respect of such total income is Rs. _____ and that the total amount of income-tax and super-tax paid, or treated as paid under sub-section (5) of section 18 is Rs. _____

I therefore pray for a refund of Rs. _____

Signature.

*resident and ordinarily resident

I hereby declare that I am resident but not ordinary resident in the taxable territories and that what is stated in this application is correct.

not resident.

territories and that what is stated in this application is correct.

Dated _____

19 ____

Signature _____

Note 1.—The application should be accompanied by a return of total income and total world income in the prescribed form.

Note 2.—Non-resident persons who elected to be assessed on the basis of their total world income should state the amount of such income in the space provided. Others should leave it blank.

Note 3.—Where the application is made in respect of interest on securities or dividends from companies, the application should be accompanied by the certificate prescribed under section 18(9) or section 20, as the case may be.

Note 4.—The application for a refund should be made to the Income-tax Officer for the district in which the applicant is chargeable directly to income-tax, or if he is not chargeable directly to income-tax, to the Income-tax Officer for the district in which the applicant ordinarily resides.

Note 5.—A non-resident person should make his application for refund —

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) If the total income is made up of income wholly taxed at source or dividends or both. | To the I. T. O., Non-resident Refunds Circle, Bombay. |
| (2) If any part of the income is derived from horse racing. | To the I. T. O. 'A' Ward, Poona |
| (3) If assessed through statutory agent. | To the I. T. O. who has jurisdiction over the statutory agent |
| (4) Any other non-resident person. | To the Income-tax Officer of the Circle in which the greater part of the income arises. |

Note 6.—The application may be presented by the applicant in person or through a duly authorised agent or may be sent by post.

*Delete whichever description is inappropriate."

2. Rule 36-A shall be omitted.

[No. 123]

S P LAHIRI, Secy

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 26th November 1951

S.R.O. 1880.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of section 9 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following rule relating to goods imported at and exported from the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay:—

In each of the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Customs shall publish or cause to be published in such manner as he deems fit daily lists of Imports and Exports containing the following particulars, namely:—

Daily List of Imports.

- (i) Port or Country of origin.
- (ii) Description of goods.
- (iii) Quantity of goods.

- (iv) Value of goods.
- (v) Name of the Steamer.
- (vi) Name of the Importers.

Daily List of Exports.

- (i) Destination.
- (ii) Description of goods.
- (iii) Quantity of goods.
- (iv) Value of goods.
- (v) Name of the steamers.
- (vi) Name of the shippers.

[No. 82.]

D. P. ANAND, Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 21st November 1951

S.R.O. 1881.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Drugs (Control) Act, 1950 (XXVI of 1950), the Central Government hereby authorises the Drugs Inspector, Bhopal State, appointed under the Drugs Act, 1940, to investigate any offence under the said Act, in the State of Bhopal.

[No. PC-1(17)/50.]

P. S. SUNDARAM, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th November, 1951

S.R.O. 1882.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, namely:—

To sub-paragraph (vi) of paragraph (d) of sub-clause (3) of Clause 21 of the said Order, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“PROVIDED THAT in relation to a producer in Greater Bombay this clause shall have effect as if for the words and figures ‘less than 75% of the total quantity of cloth packed by him in that month’ the words and figures ‘less than the total quantity of cloth packed by him in that month less 12½% of the total quantity of cloth packed by him in the months of September and October, 1951, taken together’ were substituted.

Explanation.—The expression ‘Greater Bombay’ has the meaning assigned to it in the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bombay Act I of 1904).”

[No. 9(4)-CT/51-12.]

S. A. TECKCHANDANI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th November 1951

S.R.O. 1883.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, namely:—

In Clause 8 of the said Order—

- (i) After sub-clause (2), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that the Controller may direct that the maximum prices fixed under sub-clauses (1) or (2) shall not apply to any specified stocks of scrap and may, in respect of such stocks, specify the maximum prices

at which such scrap may be sold and communicate the same in writing to the persons concerned and any person or persons holding such stocks of scrap for which prices have been so specified shall, at the time of the sale of such scrap or part thereof, mention the number and date of the order of the Controller in every Cash Memorandum, Bill or other document evidencing the sale or disposal out of the respective stocks to which the order of the Controller applies."

(ii) In sub-clause (4), between the words "notified" and "by", the words "or fixed" shall be inserted.

[No. SC(A)-4(112).]

New Delhi, the 23th November 1951

S.R.O. 1884.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-4(41), dated the 7th September, 1950, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entry "Controller of Supply and Transport, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", the entry "Controller of Supplies, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(83).]

S.R.O. 1885.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-1(530)D, dated the 26th May, 1948, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entry "Controller of Supply and Transport, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", the entry "Controller of Supplies, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(83)A.].

S.R.O. 1886.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-1(699)/48-B, dated the 16th August, 1948, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entry "Controller of Supply and Transport, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", the entry "Controller of Supplies, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(83)B.].

S.R.O. 1887.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-1(106), dated the 8th March, 1948, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entry "Controller of Supply and Transport, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", the entry "Controller of Supplies, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(83)C.].

S.R.O. 1888.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-4(32), dated the 17th August, 1950, namely:—

For the words "Controller of Supply and Transport, Orissa" occurring in that Notification, the words "Controller of Supplies, Orissa" shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(83)D.].

S.R.O. 1889.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No I(1)-4(78)A, dated the 6th January 1951, as amended from time to time, namely—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entry "Controller of Supply and Transport, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", the entry "Controller of Supplies, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", shall be substituted

[No SC(A)-(83)E]

S.R.O. 1890.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No I(1)-4(78)B, dated the 6th January 1951 as amended from time to time, namely,—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entry "Controller of Supply and Transport, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", the entry "Controller of Supplies, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", shall be substituted

[No SC(A)-4(83)F]

S.R.O. 1891.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No I(1)-4(78)C, dated the 6th January 1951, as amended from time to time, namely—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification for the entry "Controller of Supply and Transport, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", the entry "Controller of Supplies, Government of Orissa, Cuttack", shall be substituted

[No SC(A)-4(83)G]

N R REDDY, Under Secy

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 21st November 1951

S.R.O. 1892.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Cotton Grading and Marking Rules, 1939, the same having been previously published as required by the said section namely—

1. In Schedule II annexed to the said Rules—

- (a) The word 'botanically' shall be omitted
- (b) For the words from 'in the Ankaleshwar taluka in the district of Broach and Panch Mahals' 'protected area', the words 'in the Nawapur taluka of West Khandesh district and Government Farm, Surat', shall be substituted
- (c) In paragraph (a) in column 2 under the heading 'Special characteristics' against the item 'Agmark certified pedigreed 1027 A.L.F.' for the words and brackets 'seed kapas' the words and brackets 'kapas (seed cotton)' and for the words, 'and shall have been rogued in the field' the words 'or open fertilised seed produced on Government farm and shall have been inspected' shall be substituted
- (d) In paragraph (a) in column 2 under the heading 'Special characteristics' against the item 'Agmark certified 1027 A.L.F.'—
 - (i) after the word 'kapas', the words and brackets '(seed cotton)' shall be inserted.
 - (ii) for the words 'have secured a certificate of adequate field purity from', the words 'duly certified by' shall be substituted, and

(iii) after the words 'the appropriate Government Department' where they occur for the second time, the words 'to be at least 97 per cent. pure', shall be inserted.

(e) In paragraph (b) in column 2 under the heading 'Special characteristics' against the item 'Agmark certified 1027 A.L.F.', for the word 'checked', the word 'Checking' shall be substituted.

2 For Schedule III, the following schedule shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE III

(See Rules 2 and 3)

Grade designations and definition of quality of the variety of cotton known as suyog (seg-3-1) belonging to the Surat type of cotton tenderable against the Indian cotton contract of the East India Cotton Association and grown, ginned and pressed in Olpad, Mandvi, Chorasi, Bardoli, Bulsar, Gandevis, Navasari, Palsana, Mahuva, Kamrej, Mangrol, Dharampur, Bansda, Vyara, Songadh Talukas and Valod and Chikhali Mahals in the Surat District in Ankleshwar, Rajpipla, Jagadia, Bhalad Talukas and Villa, Dediapada, Sabghara and Nansot Mahals of Broach District in the Surat protected areas lying south of river Nerbudda.

Grade Designation	Definition of quality	
	Special Characteristics	General Characteristics
Agmark Certified Pedigreed Suyog (Seg. 8-1).	<p>(a) Shall be the product derived from the <i>Kapas</i> (seed cotton) of Suyog (Seg. 8-1) grown on a Government Farm or by a registered seed grower licensed by the appropriate Government Department, which has itself been derived from selfed seed or open fertilised seed produced and shall have been inspected on Government farm and duly certified by the appropriate Government Departments as being at least 98 per cent. pure; and</p> <p>(b) Shall have been ginned and pressed under the direct supervision of the appropriate Government Department.</p>	<p>(a) shall consist of lint (in half or full pressed bales) obtained by machine-ginning the <i>kapas</i>.</p> <p>(b) Shall be dry and free from any trace of added moisture.</p> <p>(c) shall be clean and reasonably free from leaf, seed, stain or other imperfection.</p>
Agmark Certified Suyog (Seg. 8-1)	<p>(a) Shall be derived from <i>kapas</i> (seed cotton) grown from certified Suyog (Seg. 8-1) seed obtained from a Government seed depot or from a seed agency (of which the seed has been certified by the appropriate Government Department as being of the standard of purity of the Government seed Depot) the crop of which shall have been examined in the field and duly certified by the appropriate Government Department to be at least 97 per cent. pure; and</p> <p>(b) Shall have been ginned and pressed positively in the condition as delivered by the grower (whose crop has been certified) after examination and checking at a ginning and pressing factory under the direct supervision of the appropriate Government Department.</p>	

3. After Schedule III the following schedule shall be inserted namely:—

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Rules 2 and 3)

Grade designations and definition of the variety of cotton known as Vijaya (1-2) belonging to the surat type of cotton tenderable against the Indian Cotton

Contract of the East India Cotton Association and grown, ginned and pressed in the Baroda, Padra, Karjan, Savli, Waghodia, Dabhio, Sinor Sankheda, Naswadi, Chhota Udepur and Jambugam tahsils of Baroda District; Parts of Broach District lying North of the River Narmadda i.e., Broach Wagra and Jambusar Talukas and Amod Mahal of Broach District and Kaira District, Sabarkantha District and parts of Ahmedabad District, i.e., Dehagam Taluka and part of Daskrio Taluka lying South of River Sabarmati and Panchamahals District.

Definition of Quality.

Grade designation	Special characteristics	General characteristics
Agmark Certified Pedigreed Vijaya (1-2)	<p>(a) Shall be the product derived from the <i>kapas</i> (seed cotton) of Vijaya (1-2) grown on a Govt. Farm or by a registered seed grower licensed by the appropriate Govt. Department, which has itself been derived from the selfed seed or open fertilised seed produced on Government farm and shall have been inspected and duly certified by the appropriate Govt. Department as being at least 98 per cent. pure; and</p> <p>(b) Shall have been ginned and pressed under the direct supervision of the appropriate Government Department.</p>	<p>(a) Shall consist of lint (in half or full pressed bales) obtained by machine-ginning the <i>kapas</i>.</p> <p>(b) Shall be dry and free from any trace of added moisture.</p> <p>(c) Shall be clean and reasonably free from leaf, seed, stain or other imperfections.</p>
Agmark Certified Vijaya (1-2)	<p>(a) Shall be derived from <i>kapas</i> (seed cotton) grown from certified Vijaya (1-2) seed obtained from a Govt. seed depot or from a seed agency (of which the seed has been certified by the appropriate Government Deptt. as being of the standard of purity of the Govt. seed Depot) the crop of which shall have been examined in the field and duly certified by the field appropriate Government Department to be at least 97 per cent. pure; and</p> <p>(b) Shall have been ginned and pressed respectively in the condition as delivered by the grower (whose crop has been certified) after examination and checking at a ginning and pressing factory under the direct supervision of the appropriate Government Department.</p>	

4. The existing schedule IV shall be re-numbered as schedule V.

[No. F. 4-7/51-Dte. II(M).]

A. G. MENON, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 26th November 1951

S.R.O. 1893.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by clause (d) of section 4 of the Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944), the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri M. C. Thomas Secretary to the Government of Travancore-Cochin, Development Department, nominated by the Government of Travancore-Cochin, to be a member of the Indian Central Coconut Committee *vice* Shri V. K. Velayadhan.

[No. F.2-1/51-Comm.II.]

S. K. GHOSE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi the 21st November, 1951

S.R.O 1894—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 145A, sub-section (1) of section 191 and sub-section (1) of section 216A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 1934, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 145A, sub-section (3) of section 191 and sub-section (1) of section 216A of the said Act, namely —

For sub-rule (5) of rule 31 of the said Rules the following shall be substituted, namely —

(5) “(i) In the case of ships of Classes VIII, IX, XIII as also ships of Class XIV when engaged on voyages between ports situated in India or between any port in India and any port or place on the continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon, the boats shall not be required to carry the equipment specified in clauses (h), (j) and (m) of sub-rule (1) of this rule

(ii) In the case of ships of Class X when engaged on voyages between ports situated in India or between any port in India and any port or place on the continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon, the boats shall not be required to carry the equipment specified in clauses (j) and (m) of sub-rule (1) of this rule

(iii) In the case of ships of Class XIII as also ships of Classes X and XIV when engaged on voyages between ports situated in India or between any port in India and any port or place on the continent of India or in the Island of Ceylon, the Central Government may allow the equipments specified in clauses (e), (i), (k), (l) and (n) of sub-rule (1) of this rule also to be dispensed with”

[No 51 MA(3)/51]

New Delhi, the 22nd November 1951

S.R.O 1895—In pursuance of the sub-section (3) of section 246 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923) the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No 70-M I (30)/29 dated the 18th November 1933 namely —

In the said Schedule—

(a) for the entry in the second and third columns relating to Vizagapatam, the following entry shall be substituted, namely —

“Ports	Officers	Casualties
Vizagapatam	(1) The Deputy port Conservator and Harbour Master of Vizagapatam Port	<p><i>Casualties affecting only</i></p> <p>(a) Ships lying in the Harbour at Vizagapatam</p> <p>(b) Ships in the charge, at the time of casualty, of Deputy Harbour Master or Pilots in the employ of Vizagapatam Port Authority</p> <p>(c) Ships belonging to the said Authority</p>
	(2) The Ship Surveyor Mercantile Marine Department, Vizagapatam	<i>All other casualties</i>

(b) the entries relating to “Karachi” and “Chittagong” shall be omitted

[No 72-M A (2)/51]

H C SARIN, Dy Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION & SUPPLY

CENTRAL BOILERS BOARD

New Delhi, the 21st November, 1951

S.R.O. 1896.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board propose to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923) is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st December 1951.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Production and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft Amendment

To clause (b) of regulation 166 of the said Regulations, the following shall be added at the end, namely:—

“Lugs may be satisfactorily welded to manhole doors for the attachment of bolts.”

[No. M/BL-307(57).]

S.R.O. 1897.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board propose to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923) is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st December 1951.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Production and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft Amendment

For regulation 527 of the said Regulations, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely:—

“527—Procedure for Hydraulic test.—Every economiser for registration shall be hydraulically tested in the presence of an Inspector to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the working pressure. Hydraulic tests of economisers at subsequent examinations shall, when required by the Inspector, be made after the inspection. The test pressure to be applied to economisers at subsequent examinations shall be from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the working pressure of the economisers. During the test, all parts externally and in the flues shall be noted for leakage”.

[No. M/BL-304(66).]

New Delhi, the 24th November 1951

S.R.O. 1898.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board propose to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January, 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works Production and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft Amendment

In regulation 281 and clause (a) of regulation 320 of the said Regulations, the word "Independent" shall be omitted.

[No. M/BL-327(1).]

S.R.O. 1899.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Central Boilers Board directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely:—

In regulation 122 of the said Regulations, after clause (k), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

- "(i) As an alternative to Adamson flanges, furnaces which are partly fitted with corrugated sections shall be strengthened by means of suitable stiffening rings, adequately welded to the furnaces. In no case shall a flat stiffener be less than $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$."

[No. M/BL-304(50).]

S.R.O. 1900.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board propose to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Production and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft Amendment

In regulation 281 of the said Regulations, the following sentence shall be added at the end, namely:—

- "In the case of Electrode boilers referred to in Regulation 104(d), at least one means of indicating the water-level shall be provided".

[No. M/BL-304(70).]

S.R.O. 1901.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board propose to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Production and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft Amendment

In regulation 108 of the said Regulations

- (a) after "longitudinal seams" the words "of shell belts" shall be inserted;
- (b) in the table annexed to the regulation under the heading "when diameter exceeds", for the figures '2'-6" the figures '2½' shall be substituted; and
- (c) under the heading "When Working Pressure exceeds" for the letters "Lbs." the letters and word "Lbs./Sq.in." shall be substituted.

[No. M/BL-304(73).]

S.R.O. 1902.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board propose to make in exercise of the power conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st January 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works Production and Supply, North Block, New Delhi.

Draft Amendment

In regulation 316 of the said Regulations, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(d) When two or more boilers are connected to a common steam main over 4” diameter, an automatic isolating valve shall be fitted between each boiler stop valve and the steam main”

[No. M/BL-304(75).]

N. P. DUBE Secy.,
Central Boilers Board.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 21st November, 1951

S.R.O. 1903.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad in the dispute between the management of the Lakurka Colliery and their workmen.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

Reference No. 3 of 1951

PRESENT

Shri S. P. Varma, Barrister-at-law, *Chairman*.

PARTIES:

The management of the Lakurka Colliery

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

For the management: Shri K. N. Tewari, Agent, Lakurka Colliery.

For the workmen: Shri M. V. Desai, General Secretary, Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat.

AWARD

By a notification No. LR.2(326), dated 29th January 1951, the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour has referred to this Tribunal the dispute between the management of the Lakurka Colliery and their workmen represented by the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat.

2. The usual notices were issued to the parties mentioned in the Government notification and the statement of the workers through the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat was received on 26th February 1951. Before the management could submit its reply an application was filed by the representative of the H. V. Low & Co's Collieries Workers' Union claiming that they were the recognised Union and that the reference was invalid because they were not made parties and the Union that was mentioned in the Government notification was not a Union recognised by the company. The management supported the claim of the H. V. Low & Co., Collieries Workers' Union and while going through the record of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Dhanbad, I find a letter dated 3rd January 1951, Ref. L/IK/AMC, too strongly worded for correspondence of this kind. At one stage it seemed that the real dispute was not between the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat and the employers but the dispute was between the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat and the H. V. Low and Co., Collieries Workers' Union, the latter being backed by the employers. But I have to go by the notification and I have heard the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat and given opportunities to the representative of the H. V. Low & Co., Collieries Workers' Union to be heard if they so desired. But the H. V. Low & Co., Collieries Workers' Union did not file any written statement and through their General Secretary Janab I. H. Khan, stated that they

would only watch the proceedings as observers. This happened on 13th August, 1951. After that the case proceeded on its merits.

3. In this connection, I refer to Section 36 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as amended where the question of representation of parties is mentioned. It runs as follows:

- “(1) A workman who is a party to a dispute shall be entitled to be represented in any proceeding under this act by—
- (a) an officer of a registered trade Union of which he is a member;
 - (b) an officer of a federation of trade Unions to which the trade Union referred to in clause (a) is affiliated;
 - (c) where the worker is not a member of any trade union by an officer of any trade union connected with or by any other workman employed in, the industry in which the worker is employed and authorised in such manner as may be prescribed.”

4. Now the Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat has produced its registration certificate dated 31st December 1949. (Ex. 1). It is clear from the section of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 as quoted above that the point on which the H. V. Low & Co., collieries workers' Union and the management are replying is not to be found, that is to say, it is not mentioned in the Section that the Union should be recognised by the management. In this view of the matter I am of opinion that the grounds relied upon by the management and H. V. Low & Co., Collieries Workers' Union cannot be sustained. I am not prepared to hold that the reference is invalid.

5. I will now take up the issues one after the other.

Issue No. 1

Wages of underground and surface trammers and Coal-cutters.

6. The case of the Union is that early in the year 1949 on the basis of an agreement the underground and surface trammers used to get As. 7-6 and As. 7 respectively per tub. That the management agreed to bring their earnings to the level recommended by the Conciliation Board's award namely Rs. 1-14-0 excluding freerice and cash concessions. But in practice they did not follow this principle. It is further said that on 7th June, 1950, these rates were reduced to As. 0-6-6 and As. 5 for the underground and surface trammers respectively. Again after a month in August, 1950, a further cut was made in the rates of the workers and the rates were reduced to As. 5 and As. 4 to the underground and surface trammers respectively. On account of the various conditions the trammers did not earn the minimum wage of Rs. 1-14-0 and when a demand was made by the workers the management did not listen to them. It will be noticed from the written statement that there was no mention of the coal cutters but in the course of argument it was urged that they should get the same rate per tub as the trammers. Reference was made to Ex. E series to point out that it was not in conformity with the Conciliation Board's award but it must be remembered that the payment was according to the agreement to the trammers and there was no agreement about coal-cutters. The management has also pointed out this omission. They refer to the three agreements which are Exhibits B1. dated 23rd May 1949, B2, dated 7th August 1950, (although the agreement was signed on the 7th August 1950, it was to take effect from 5th August 1950). They also refer to Ex. B3 dated 28th July 1950. According to the agreement of 23rd May 1949, (Ex. B1), the rates of the trammers were fixed at As. 6-6 for underground and As. 5-6 for surface workers. By the agreement Ex. B3 the rate in the case of trammers in Pits 1, 3 and 6 was fixed at As. 5-6 for surface and As. 6-6 for underground trammers. By agreement dated 7th August 1950, in No. 1 pit the rate for underground trammers was reduced to As. 4 per tub and the number of trammers was reduced from 10 to 8 per shift and surface trammers were paid at As. 5-6 per tub. In pit No. 6 the rate was to be reduced to As. 6 per tub for underground workers and surface trammers it was increased from As. 5-6 to As. 6 per tub. In pits 8 and 9 it was revised as follows.

Underground trammers: Rs. 1-12-0 per head per day.

Surface trammers (Male): Rs. 1-10-0 per head per day.

Surface trammers (Female): Rs. 1-3-0 per head per day.

In No. 3 pit the rate of the surface trammers was increased from As. 5-6 per tub to As. 9-6 per tub and the rate of underground trammers to be increased from As. 6-6 to As. 7-6 per tub. The rate of the surface trammers have to be revised after the endless haulage engine was installed. It was also pointed out by the

management that No. 9 pit was closed. Shri Tewari appearing for the management also pointed out to me that the company was paying Rs. 1-10-0 for C.P. miners as the company is paying for gun powder and the C.P. miners cut coal by blasting. He also referred to para (2) sub-para (3) of the C.B. Award dealing with the income of those coal cutters who cut by pick, and said that gallery cutters get Rs. 1-14-0 and the pillar cutters get Rs. 1-10-0 because the work is easier. In dealing with this question of reduction of wages of the three categories mentioned by the Union it is difficult to get over the various agreements that were entered into between the management and the then existing Union namely H. V. Low & Co., Collieries Workers' Union. It is true that just now before this Tribunal there is another Union that is presenting the case of the workers but unless it is shown definitely that there has been some change in the circumstances it is difficult to interfere with these agreements. The only change that occurs to me is that Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat is appearing before me in the place of H. V. Low & Co., Collieries Workers' Union. I am afraid I cannot modify the rates in view of the agreements that have been entered into namely Exhibits B1, B2 and B3, because there is a danger in interfering with agreements of this type because a Union that may enter into an agreement with the management may change its name and then come again and try to have the previous agreements set aside simply because it wants a change and not for any adequate reasons.

Issue No. 2

Compensation for reductions made in the wages of workers after the workers' strike early in 1949 and restoration of wage cuts.

7 Before Shri Desai appearing for the workmen developed his argument Shri Tewari for the management said that there has been no change in the rates of wages except with the consent of the Union. From the statement of the Union it appears that reduction has been made after the strike which took place in the year 1949. They refer to para 2 of their written statement to show the way in which the wages have been reduced.

It is as follows:

Name	Pre-strike wages	Post strike wages
	Ra.	Ra.
Engine Khalasis (monthly)	48-0-0	45-0-0
Munshis.	48-0-0	45-0-0
Attendance clerks	48-0-0	45-0-0
Shot firers.	59-8-0	54-0-0
Overmen.	95-0-0	85-0-0
Elec. Pump Khalasis	12-5-0 (W)	10-0-0
Onsetters.	12-5-0 (W)	10-0-0
Head fitters.	120-0-0 (M)	110-0-0
Firemen.	60-0-0 (M)	57-0-0

The demand is that the above mentioned reduction should be restored and their accumulated losses should be compensated. Now it appears that the strike took place sometime from 28th February to 7th May, 1949. The management point out that the workers named by the Union form into two groups, those whose services were retained during the strike period and those whose services were dispensed with. There has been no reduction in the case of those workers who continued working during the period of strike. But those who were re-appointed they were engaged under new contracts. And that the workers have been accepting the payments without any protest. The engine khalasis, 2 shot firers, electric pump khalasis, onsetters and firemen in the group continued working and in their cases the management say that there was no reduction except in the case of one shot-firer who was discharged and reappointed. The munshis, attendance clerks, overmen and head fitters whose services were dispensed with were re-employed at a reduced rate. The following table will show what the changes were:

	Ra.	Ra.
Munshis	47-0-0	45-0-0
Attendance Clerk.	45-0-0	42-0-0
Overman.	84-1-0	77-0-0
Head-fitter	120-0-0	110-0-0

I am afraid I shall have to accept the figures supplied by the company because they were to a very great extent supported by the books shown to the Tribunal. In the case of headfitter on verification it appears there is only one such fitter. It appears that originally he was getting Rs. 120 per month and then it was reduced to Rs. 110. The management say that before strike there were 4 fitters under the head fitter and after strike there were 5 fitters and consequently the work of the head fitter became less and therefore his salary was reduced to Rs. 117-8-0. I see no reason why he should get less than his original pay of Rs. 120 and I therefore give the award that the head fitter should get Rs. 120 per month from the date of publication of the award. In the case of one shot-firer whose rate was reduced to Rs. 45 from Rs. 48 I think he should be restored to his original salary of Rs. 48 from the date of publication of the award.

In the case of attendance clerk, overman, and munshis, whose rates have admittedly been reduced I think that they should be restored to former rates that they were getting because they were sufficiently punished for having joined the strike when their services were dispensed with. Their qualification has not deteriorated and the original rate was higher than what they are going now. I see no reason why they should permanently be punished for having joined the strike. It is true that just now they have joined on new terms imposed upon them but they were out of work and anxious to gain a livelihood and when they joined at a reduced rate it is not very difficult to see that they joined the job at a reduced rate they did so under some sort of compulsion or it may be due to necessity. I therefore restore their wages to their original rate from the date of the publication of this award.

ISSUE No. 3.

Non-Payment of bonus to the workers employed in the cokeplants and screening plants.

8 The Union says that the workers in the cokeplant and screening plant have never been paid bonus in the Lakurka colliery and that they are eligible for it and the management has erred in not giving bonus to these workers. In reply the management says that there is no coke plant or screening plant as such in the colliery. There are some hard coke ovens only which have been stopped during the strike in February, 1949. Hard coke manufacturing was given to the contractor and it was for him to give bonus to his workmen because his rate was fixed by the colliery management taking into consideration everything. The workmen under the contractor left a year ago. There is no screening plant in the colliery and whatever screening is done is done by the loading coolies who received the bonus. In the course of the argument the Union admitted that when they mentioned cokeplant in their statement they meant coke-battery, and that there is no screening plant. As a matter of fact screening was done by hand. On the materials placed before me and the other circumstances I am afraid this issue must be decided against the Union.

ISSUE No. 4.

Laying off of picking kamins and wagon loaders and payment for forced idleness in accordance with 'Joshi' agreement.

9. The Union says that owing to irregularity of supply of wagons, break down, and stoppage, the wagon loaders and picking kamins have to sit idle frequently and no provision has been made to provide them with alternative work or some compensatory allowance as has been provided in other collieries. They also refer to C. B. Award that it allows payment for forced idleness. The difficulty is that no specific case has been mentioned and no facts have been brought out from which it can be gathered that no payment has been made for forced idleness nor the Union has said in specific words in their statement that payment should be made for forced idleness. All that the union say is that these picking kamins and wagon loaders should be provided with alternative jobs. On the other hand the management say that they always offered alternate jobs to wagon loaders and they accepted the alternative employment such as stacking of coal etc. With regard to the picking kamins the management says that they are piece-rated and no question of forced idleness arises in their case. They further say that whenever the question of forced idleness arose in the case of wagon loaders they were paid according to the rules. As no specific case has been brought out to support the allegations made in the Union's written statement, I am afraid no award can be made in their favour.

ISSUE No. 5.

Travelling allowance as in other collieries to be given with retrospective effect.

10. The case of the Union as given in their written statement is that the management has never paid travelling allowance to their labourers. They have examined Maggu Passi a shot firer in No. 1 pit who says that he applied for railway fare on his return from leave but the colliery official informed him that there are no orders from the head office of the colliery at Calcutta. He named a few persons who did not get railway fares but he does not know whether they applied for it. Ramdayal Singh, attendance clerk said he never got railway fare but one pump khalasi Asa Ram Sah and another one got railway fare. This is a question of general importance and I think henceforth the colliery should follow the Indian Colliery Owners Association circular No. 235/47, dated 4th December, 1947 by which the workers are entitled to railway fare as laid down in that circular. However, I am not passing any orders with regard to the retrospective payment but this rule should be observed in the colliery from the date this award is published.

ISSUE No. 6.

Regular supply of tubs to underground miners.

11. On this issue the statement of the Union is more in the nature of complaint with regard to certain retrenchments than with regard to the shortage of tubs. They refer to the period before 2nd February, 1951 and say that 85 tubs were made available but that was not sufficient. As a result of this the miners have to remain underground for 24 hours and on 12th December, 1950 a complaint was lodged by the labourers to the Regional Labour Commissioner which has been included in this reference. The management on the other hand point out that the number of tubs were sufficient on 2nd February, 1951. There were 43 miners in No. 1 shift and in pit No. 1 there were 55 tubs. They add that more than one tub per miner is quite sufficient. If the tubs are inadequate the workers could have done the work of stacking coal. I am afraid not enough materials have been placed before me by the Union to question the statement of the management. The management will always see that sufficient number of tubs are supplied in their own interest. So far as this issue is concerned I can only make a recommendation that the management should make available sufficient number of tubs to the miners when there is any shortage.

ISSUE No. 7.

Payment of overtime to attendance clerks working at No. 6 pit should be made with retrospective effect.

12. The case of the Union is that Ramdalu Singh and Jagdam Kumar have not been allowed to draw their overtime wages even though they worked more than 8 hours for six months. On 2nd June, 1950 there were three attendance clerks in Pit No. 6 but after 2nd June, 1950 it has been reduced to two because Jogindra Nath Mahor was transferred to pit No. 1 with the result that the remaining two clerks had to work 12 hours a day from the middle of June to the middle of December, 1950. On this point Ramdayal Singh was examined. He was attendance clerk in No. 6 pit. He says that for 6 months two of them worked from June to December but work had not decreased during that period. He said he gets Rs. 42 and got nothing for overtime although application had been made for that period. He admits however that subsequent to six months he had been paid for overtime and no application had to be made for that. It seems that the management is correct when it says that payment is made for overtime whenever it is due. It appears that Ramdayal Singh and Jagadam did not get overtime in December, 1950. Ramdayal was paid for November. They did not get overtime in August, September and October 1950 but Jagadam got overtime in June. The establishment pay sheet Ex. A7(1) and A7(2) show that those to whom overtime was due have been paid. The only remark that was made against it by Shri Desai was that the register was not satisfactory. I am afraid that on the materials placed before me by the Union I am not in a position to say that any of the attendance clerks has not been paid for overtime when overtime payment was due to him.

ISSUE No. 8.

The claims of Pitamber and Rupun Man to sardarship of Jhagru Rajwar to priority in appointment of Ganesh Barhi to promotion of Fakir Chand Rajwar to increment in wages to be recognised and given effect.

13. Submission with regard to Pitamber is that he has been working as a miner sirdar and earned the confidence of his miners. His sardarship commission

has not been paid to him and the same should be restored to him. The management says that Pitamber was working under Bislam Sardar who was getting his commission. As there was a quarrel between Pitamber and Bislam Sardar they separated. Since then Pitamber was working as a miner and so no sardari arises. Under this issue Pitamber was examined as a witness and he admitted that he was working as a miner and as a sirdar too. There is nothing definite about it. In the absence of more tangible evidence I do not want to interfere in this matter.

So far as Roopan Mian is concerned his case is not pressed.

In the case of Ganesh Barhi it is said that he has been working as a fitter cooly for the last 6 years. He was working under Bhagwan Das who has left the services of the management. Ganesh Barhi applied for the vacant post. He was asked to give a trial of his efficiency as a fitter and after a month's trial another man was appointed. The grievance is that he should have been given the post of a fitter. I do not know how this Tribunal can interfere with this sort of arrangement. When he did not prove efficient after a trial he cannot be promoted to the post of a fitter.

Jhagru Rajwar's case has not been pressed because he has already been appointed in a sister colliery of the management.

The case of Fakir Chand who is only 16 years of age has been pressed on the ground that he should get more wages than he is getting now. He is getting As. 5 basic and As. 7/6 as Dearness Allowance. The claim is that he should get Rs. 1-4-0. He is working as a Lathe apprentice. I think by now he is no longer a boy and if his basic wage is raised by an *anna* I think it ought to satisfy him. So instead of the total wage of As. 12/6 he should get As. 6 as basic and As. 9 as dearness allowance. The case of Daroga Singh was not pressed by the Union.

I therefore give my award in terms aforesaid.

S. P. VARMA,
Chairman,

Central Government's Industrial Tribunal,

Dhanbad.

DHANBAD;

Dated 15th November, 1951.

[No. LR-2(326)]

S.R.O. 1904.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad in respect of an application under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri S. P. Varma, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Chairman*

PARTIES:

The management of the Lakurka Colliery

AND

Their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

For the management:

For B. Lall,
For Agent,
Lakurka Colliery.

For the Union:

Shri M. V. Desai, General Secretary,
Koyala Mazdoor Panchayat.

Applications under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, arising out of Reference No. 3 of 1951.

AWARD

In this case two applications were filed by the Union, one was dated 5th March 1951 and the other dated 1st October 1951. Both these applications were heard

separately but they can be disposed of together. The main reference out of which these two applications arise is Reference No. 3 of 1951 dated 29th January 1951. The first letter of the Union under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947, as I have already mentioned is dated 5th March 1951 and the reply of the management is contained in a letter dated the 11th April 1951 in which they admit that the working in pit No. 9 had been closed on account of certain directions by the Chief Inspector of Mines and they had to retrench certain number of people. They say that they had no choice but to retrench them. In this connection the Union submitted a list of 41 persons who were alleged to have been retrenched by the management during the pendency of the adjudication but looking into the registers of the company it was found that although the original list contained about 41 persons there are only 8 persons namely, Lola Pasi, Dage Kurmi, Lalai Passi, Saguni Bhuian, Chhota Aklu Bhuian, Puran Dusadh, Dawlal Bilaspuri, and Chhota Dawlal Bilaspuri whose names can be verified from registers of the company but the position taken by the company was that some of the names were fictitious and some of them were wrongly mentioned. Even with regard to these eight persons it is quite clear that they were retrenched during the pendency of the Reference No. 3 of 1951 pending before this Tribunal. The question is as to what is to be done with regard to these persons who were found to be retrenched. Under these circumstances the only order that can be passed if they have not been provided with alternative job, is that they should be reinstated to their original jobs because although there was a direction by the Inspector of Mines the management could not ignore the fact that the Reference No. 3 of 1951 was pending before this Tribunal and the permission of this Tribunal was necessary. I would therefore order that they should be reinstated either to their former jobs or some other equivalent jobs. The next point that remains is as to what should be done with regard to the period when they were unemployed after retrenchment. They were out of employment according to the Union, which statement had not been contradicted, from February 1951. I do not think it necessary to fix so much per month for the period of forced idleness but a token sum of Rs. 20 (twenty) to each of the eight workers should be paid.

2. With regard to the second application the first complaint is that miners were being paid at the rate of Rs. 2 per tub in pit No. 1. Their rate was reduced to Rs. 1-13-0. After a week it was restored again. So for 6 working days they lost As. 3 a day. The management says that the difference was due to the difference in load and pushing. I am afraid they could not change the rate without the permission of the Tribunal. The registers have been seen and it appears that there were 88 miners at the time in pit No. 1. So they should be paid As. 3 extra for 6 days for that period.

3. The next point is regarding the trammers' sirdar and the complaint is that they were getting Rs. 4-11-0 per week sardari in pit No. 1 and it has been stopped from 15th September 1951 for ten days and they should be restored but the evidence of the sirdar on this point is not very clear. The sirdar is also a miner and he admits that these people were paid forced idleness allowance during that period. So this point cannot be decided in favour of the Union.

4. The third point is about the stoppage of weekly wages of Bakrali Khan and Joti Pandey, pump khalasi, and this has not been pressed by the Union. Therefore no award need be given on this point.

5. The fourth point is that Kartik Bhuian was discharged on 12th September 1951. He was a miner in pit No. 6. He has again joined on 18th October 1951. He was living during this period in his own house near the colliery. He approached some of the colliery officials and he did not get any redress. This is also a case in which the workman is entitled to forced idleness allowance for the period he was not given any alternative job when he was sitting idle.

6. The fifth point is with regard to ten persons namely, Chhathri Pal, Punu Chamar, Mahabir Bhuian, Jagdish Bhuian, Barsati Pasi, Punchu, Mangru Chamar, Sidari Pasi, Teju Pasi, and Lalu Mian. The case of the Union is that these persons were discharged on 27th September and taken back on 29th September 1951. They were again discharged on 3rd October and again taken back on 6th October. It appears that Sidhari was again discharged on 25th October 1951 but taken back on 30th October 1951. Therefore the ten workmen mentioned above did not work on 29th September, 4th and 5th October 1951 and in the case of Sidhari he did not work from 25th October till 30th October 1951 also. It is not very clear as to why they were deprived of their work. A register was shown to me in which their attendance on these dates, namely, 28th September 1951, 4th and 5th October, their presence at the colliery was marked. But the Union points out that although the attendance of these persons

was marked they did not get any wages for that period. Since the wage registers of these persons were not produced by the management although the Tribunal was waiting for a long time, it is inferred that the workmen mentioned by the Union were not paid for the period they were without work and therefore the decision will be against the management. I am of opinion that these workers could be allowed at the rate at which the forced idleness is paid for 28th September, 4th and 5th October and in the case of Sidharl he should also be paid for the working days between 25th October 1951 to 30th October 1951.

I therefore give my award in terms aforesaid.

S. P. VARMA,

Chairman,

Central Government's Industrial Tribunal,

Dhanbad.

DHANBAD;

Dated 15th November, 1951.

[No. LR-2(326)II.]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st November 1951

S.R.O. 1905.—Whereas an industrial dispute has arisen between the management of the Dhemu Main, Mithani and Bejdih Collieries and their workmen regarding the wages of wagon loaders;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 10, of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under Section 7 of the said Act.

[No. LR-2(355.)]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Under Secy.

New Delhi the 21st November, 1951

S.R.O. 1906.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Bihar and Madras) Rules, 1948, the Central Government hereby appoints, with effect from the 8th October 1951, Shri C. A. Ramakrishnan, I.C.S., Collector, Nellore, as a member and Chairman of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee for Madras constituted by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 652, dated the 27th April 1951 *vice* Shri B. Joogappa.

[No. M. 23(4)51.]

New Delhi, the 27th November 1951

S.R.O. 1907.—The following draft of certain amendments to the Minimum ages (Central) Rules, 1950, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), is published as required by the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st December, 1951.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft on or before the specified date will be considered by the Central Government.

Amendments

In the said Rules:—

1. I sub-rule (1) of rule 24—

(a) for the figure '9', the figure '8' shall be substituted;

(b) the following proviso shall be added, namely—

'Provided that the Central Government may by notification in the Official Gazette fix for any scheduled employment or class of scheduled employments specified in the notification any other number of hours which shall constitute a normal working day for that employment or class of employments.'

2. In sub-rule (1) of rule 25 for the words "for more than nine hours on any day" the words "on any day in excess of the number of hours constituting a normal working day" shall be substituted.

[No. LWI-24(16).]

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 27th November 1951

S.R.O. 1908.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 920, dated the 7th June 1951, published on pages 953 to 955 in Part II, Section 3 of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 16th June 1951, in the preamble for "LP. 115/(17)" read "LP.155(17)".

[No. M. 46(1)51.]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 21st November 1951

S.R.O. 1909.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 read with sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer or officers appointed from time to time by the Government of Saurashtra, under sub-section (1) of section 15 of the said Act, as the authority or authorities to hear and decide, within any area, all claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of the wages, of persons employed or paid within such area, to be the authority or authorities to hear and decide such claims in respect of persons employed or paid within that area by a railway administration.

[No. Fac. 61(60).]

New Delhi, the 27th November 1951

S.R.O. 1910.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of section 11 of the War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1943 (XXIII of 1943), and rule 7 of the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Rules, 1943, the Central Government hereby publishes the following account of the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Fund during the six months ending the 30th June, 1951.

Account of sums received into and paid out of the War Injuries Compensation Insurance Fund during the six months ending the 30th June, 1951.

Particulars	Receipts			Particulars	Expenditure		
	Amount	Progress of receipts upto the end of June 1951			Amount	Progress of expenditure upto the end of June 1951	
	2	3		4	5	6	
	Rs.	as.	ps.		Rs.	as.	ps.
Amount of Insurance Premia.	.. 6,86,841	13	8	(i) Compensation under War Injuries Compensation Insurance Scheme.	.. 13,377	0	0
				(ii) Remuneration of Expenses of Government agents	.. 65,592	9	6

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs As. Ps			Rs. As. Ps.		
			(iii) Expenses of the staff employed to do work in the Provinces and at the Headquarters of the Central Government.	1,33,770	8 6
			(iv) Expenses of the additional staff required to cope with the audit and accounting arrangements	15,515	5 7
			(v) Miscellaneous	11,515	10 6
TOTAL	6,86,841	13 8	TOTAL	2,39,771	11 1

[No SS 142(14)]

ORDER

New Delhi, the 21st November 1951

S.R.O. 1911.—Whereas an industrial dispute has arisen between the management of Sree Commercial Colliery of Messrs East Madhuban Coal Company Limited and their workmen in respect of the reinstatement of Shri Suraj Narain Singh, ex-Attendance Clerk, and Soshi Bauri Pokhria,

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

[No LR-2(353.)]

New Delhi, the 26th November 1951

S.R.O. 1912—Whereas an industrial dispute exists between the workman in Tata's Collieries, Jamadoba, and the management of Tata's Collieries in respect of the reinstatement of Sarva Shri K K Pande, Shambu Pande, A K Banerjee, Raghunath Shaw, Md Anis and Mani Shaw

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby refers the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

[No LR-2(339).]

S NEELAKANTAM, Dy Secy.

